

times before him, for which act of terror he paid, with
 afterwards, with his head. Aske had had him tell his
 master, that he & his 40,000 followers proposed "to go
 to London of pilgrimage to the King's highness" & there
 show their petitions. Then, from Pontefract, the rebels
 marched in three divisions to Doncaster, under a banner
 bearing the five wounds, each man wearing a badge crossed
 with the five wounds. But now, their counsels lacked
 decision: they sent two knights to parley with the
 King, with the agreement that the forces on both sides
 should disperse until their return. ^{Henry} The King kept
 the messengers a fortnight, then sent them back
 with friendly words of little weight, which Aske &
 his friends construed, however, into an admission
 of their claims, & a promise to restore the old church.
 They pulled off their badges, saying that, "henceforth,
 they would wear no badge but that of their sovereign
 Lord." Henry dissimulated further, inviting
 Aske to come to him, as, "we have conceived a great
 desire to speak with you, & hear of your mouth,
 the whole matter." A friendly interview followed;
 but, on his return to the north, Aske found that
 men did not trust the King was preparing for
 another rising. He warned the King of this, who taking
 no conciliatory measures, the men of the north
 again broke into open rebellion under their old
 leaders. But Henry had gained time. Forces were
 sent northwards under the Duke of Norfolk, to whom
 the King wrote - "Our pleasure is, that before you close
 up our banner again you shall cause such dread
 execution to be done upon a good number of the
 inhabitants of every town, village & hamlet that have
 offended in this rebellion - as they may be
 a fearful spectacle to all others hereafter."

The insurgents made unsuccessful attempts on Carlisle & Hull. Their leaders were captured. At York, Lower Hill, Smithfield, Lincoln, Hull, the leaders were beheaded. Robert Aske & that unhappy Lancaster hero were executed together at York: & so to the common people, the royal "pleasure" was very fully carried out.

Rompret. Castle played a memorable part during the civil war: it was held for the king, sustained three successive sieges; & towards the end of the war, Scarborough & Bridgwater were the only strongholds remaining to the king. The king dead, Rompret was first to cry 'long live the king'; proclaiming Charles II.; & it was not until after a six months' siege, when four-fifths of their numbers had fallen, that the garrison capitulated. The heavy cannonading it received left little further demolition necessary.

The Basin of the Don.

The Don has its two sources - the Don & the Little Don - in the black uninteresting hills to the south of the parish of Penistone. The river soon carries us into very lovely scenery, wide valleys, shut-in by low hills, & with the crowning grace which the moorland dells lack. Abundant verdure & really fine trees, beech & oak, for the most part - Cusworth, a native of Sheffield, has illustrated this lovely country very fully. Silkeston the centre of the Silkestone coal-field, has an interesting church, with a monument to Sir Thomas Wentworth & his lady. At Wentworth Park, lower down the valley, he was ever found to find delight "in looking upon a trout, hearing a bird sing, a rickett murmuring" - so he writes. But, to return. Wharfedale Woods, in the southern bend of the river, are the beauty & the boast of the Don Valley - it would be hard to match the delicious luxuriance of the wooded valley. Below the terrace on which the house stands is the 'Dragon's Den'; for here we are in the haunts of the famous 'Dragon of Wantley.' Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived in this house of the Wortleys after her marriage.

284.410 Pop. In the heart of this lovely country - on a little eminence of its own, where four feeders join the Don - stands Sheffield, out-south the blackest of Yorkshire towns. ~~Nothing but a town.~~ But Sheffield is the 'metropolis of steel' - truly a metropolis, for it has an aerial might over all Hallamshire, a circle of adjoining parishes

parishes, every village in which is engaged in some kind of cutting work. Perhaps garnierite, (a glinty stone found in the neighbourhood) for lining the melting pots, & just for the grindstones are the only peculiar advantages for steel-making that Sheffield possesses: it has no coal & water on the spot; but iron for the steel manufacture is imported, chiefly from Sweden. The manufacture is a very old one - Sheffield 'Whittles' having a name for excellence even in Chaucer's time.

The peculiar qualities of steel, its elasticity, malleability, ductility, hardness, depend upon the introduction of ~~iron~~ carbon in certain proportions into the substance of the iron. The best iron for the purpose is that of Dannemora in Sweden, itself made with charcoal. Pure British ores yield iron sufficiently pure for the purpose. The processes employed, both in the making & the manufacture of steel are excessively interesting, but we have not space to describe them. The Bessemer Process, to be seen fully in Sir Henry Bessemer's manufactory here, exhibits an extraordinary triumph of mind over matter. According to the ordinary process, some twenty days are required to convert iron into steel: according to the Bessemer Process, the whole is accomplished in half an hour. The steel manufactory ^{works} of Sheffield fall into three classes - cutting edged tools, large objects forged in steel.

Sheffield, which is, after Leeds, the largest & most important town in Yorkshire, has the usual public buildings, parks, & institutions of a great town. The parish church, St. Peter's is a fine fourteenth century building with remarkable monuments. The remaining fragments of Sheffield Castle are interesting, as Mary of Scotland was confined here for twelve years. Sheffield boasts of an unusual number of 'worthies', among whom are Creswick, the landscape painter, Chantrey the sculptor, Montgomery, the author of 'The Relic of the Cross', & the author of 'Lorn Law Rhyme' &c. Rotherham, at the junction of the Rother with the Don, which has a beautiful 13th century church, is otherwise a black and

and busy town, trading in coal & iron, with an important sheep market.

In contrast with the neighbouring 'black country,' ¹⁸⁷² 21/130 Doncaster is charming, clean, pleasant, & generally quiet; but during the race week in September, the town is crowded & is full of interest & animation. The weekly event in the carn. market, one of the most important in the North, for Doncaster is in the centre of a rich & productive agricultural district. The beautiful church on the hill, (St. George's), is quite modern the work of Sir Gilbert Scott, erected by public subscription to replace the ancient parish church with a celebrated tower, which was burnt down in 1853. Doncaster, occupying a commanding station on the old North Road, has had its share in every rising of the North, - in that in which Thomas of Lancaster was concerned, in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and, during the Civil war, it was more than once the head quarters of the Puritan forces. Conington Castle, within four or five miles of Doncaster, standing amongst trees on a mound which rises sheer from the Don "soft & gentle river Don", is interesting to the lovers of Swanhol.

Thorn, the point to which the Don is navigable for sailing vessels, is a busy market-town with some shipping trade. To the east is 'Thorn waste,' an enormous bog, yielding much peat. Here, throughout the lowlands between the Trent & the sea, much land is reclaimed by the process of warping - that is, the rivers are left in upon the land, & the sluices closed, until the black mud they hold in solution is deposited. It is said that three years of this process produces wonderfully fertile fields.

The North Riding.

We have already spoken of the configuration & landscape of the North Riding, & can say little of its interest & association.

The western dales are as beautiful & romantic as those of the West Riding. Leedsdale belongs as much to Durham as to Yorkshire. So it is the east of Leedsdale, where, perhaps succeeded better than has Wordsworth with Wharfedale in opening its beauties to the world.

W. A. A. J.

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✓ 1 Rotheby is full of the most careful word-painting; every picturesque detail woven into the poem was carefully noted on the spot by the poet. High Tor, Greta Bridge, Rotheby, Wykecliff - supposed to have given names to the family of the reformer - are as Scott painted them. The characters of Rotheby are imaginary.

Cusaledale is perhaps less picturesque than its two neighbours valleys - Leedsdale & Wensleydale, but there is no more beautifully placed town in the country than Richmond, the head of all this country after the Conquest.

the scene of the Battle of the Marston, (1138), commands
 a fine view of the wide fertile plain of York. There are few
 important towns in this agricultural district. ~~York~~ ^{Thirsk}
 & Easingwold are both pleasant little towns seated in
 R/P 34.108 woody fertile country. ^{York} York itself, amongst the
 most ancient & interesting of English cities, ^{which} ~~prides~~
 both name & renown to the Vale.
 The history of York is the history of England; the walls, the
 Minster, the Churches, the Castle, the fragments of ancient
 buildings that remain, are so many chronicles of
 the past. The Romans found a British town here -
 Caer Eborac - a market town most likely; ~~this was~~
 probably one of the towns in which Agricola encouraged
 the people to build houses & temples. The town appears
 to have been held by the 6th Legion for three centuries.
 With the arrival of Suerus, (A.D. 208), our information
 becomes more definite. Whether he found a walled city
 or built the walls, is not certain, but the beginning
 of the 3rd century is the date commonly assigned to them.
 At any rate, Eboracum had become the imperial
 city of Britain, exhibiting much of the luxury &
 refinement of Rome itself. The walls of Eboracum
 were not coextensive with the existing walls, but included
 only a comparatively small space (about 2000 ft. by 1600).
 There is a fragment of these walls left; & what is more
 interesting, the Multangular Tower which stood at one
 angle of the Roman city, is now within the enclosure
 of St. Mary's Abbey. (The grounds of the Yorkshire
 Philosophical Society). The lower walls of the tower show
 the strong courses of tiles common to Roman masonry.
 Severus came here before setting out on his disastrous
 campaign against the Picts, & returned to York
 to die. Nearly a century later Constantine made
 York an imperial residence; he died here; his son,
 Constantine, is claimed as an English-born emperor.

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though, perhaps with little foundation, nor is there proof that
his mother, Helena, was a British princess. The Vicar
of Britain, who ruled under the Ruler of the Gauls, resided
at York. We have little further notice of York during
the Roman period, but it is easy to fill in the outline
with what we know of the dignity & ceremonial, the luxury
& refinement, that belonged to a great Roman city.
The Roman remains preserved in the hospitality
of St. Mary's Abbey are most interesting: pavements,
fine Samian ware, bronze figures, Roman glass, personal
ornaments, tools, domestic utensils; & more touching,
if less suggestive, a Roman lady's hair!
York did not lose its prestige under the Saxons: it was
the capital of Northumbria; & for fully half of the
7th Century, Northumbria was the most powerful
kingdom in Britain, three of its kings being crowned.
To this period belongs the history of the conversion of
the North by Bishop Paulinus, the hasty erection of
a wooden church at York for the baptism of King Edwin,
to be replaced by a stone edifice which the king did not
live to finish. Later, the Archbishopric of St. Wilfrid
is not to be forgotten in the annals of York. Here, as
elsewhere, there is little monumental evidence
of the Saxon supremacy. But throughout the 8th Century,
York was a place of literary & learned celebrity, having
one of the most famous libraries in Europe, & a school
- in which the learned Alcuin was brought up - and
throughout the Continent as a place of education.
By the middle of the 9th Century, however, the Danes,
& towards the end of the 10th Century, we find York a sort
of Danish metropolis, a city of 30,000 inhabitants,
with a 'gentry' of Danish merchants. With the death
of the Conqueror began

The

